## The Wilderness Campaign

By JOHN McELROY,

CHAPTER XLVII.

his shattered battalions to present as

Gen. Lee saw the hopelessness of any

further efforts, and recalled Kershaw's Division, of which he was in strong need on account of Grant's continued

hammering at his flanks. Recognizing, also, that his work in the Valley was

done, Sheridan withdrew his army to Kernstown, where it had been decided

that a defensive line should be estab-

lished to protect the Baltimore & Ohio

Railroad and the Maryland frontier

The railroad was to be reconstructed

from Stephenson's Depot to Winchester

to supply the troops assigned to garri-

son this line. Sheridan was to return to the Army of the Potomac after he had put affairs in better shape, and

take with him the Sixth and Eighth Corps and most of the cavalry. Seeing Sheridan falling back, Early

made a forward movement to show that there was some life left in him

and advanced as far as Cedar Creek

This provoked Merritt and Custer into giving Early's cavalry another drubbing

They chased Rosser and Lomax back into the infantry, while Powell handled McCausland's cavalry with similar

roughness, running him up to the Lu-ray Valley, and taking from him 300 prisoners and two pieces of artillery.

Rosser managed to escape without re-ceiving severe injury, and, slipping around the Great North Mountain,

struck the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

at New Creek, where he captured about

500 prisoners and seven guns and broke

ors thru the hearts of the weak-kneed in the North. Early finally establish-

ed himself with one division at Staun-ton, the only place where he could be within reach of his supplies.

a front as possible to the victors

| front and rear, were military perform-

SHERIDAN AND SOME OF HIS GENERALS.

seen Early's army on the banks of the and assert that Gen. Wright had com- liant victory achieved over the rebels

Market, where Early, with a persist-ence worthy of a better cause, re-formed Wright, who was a most accomplished members of the staff who were at head-

From left to right: H. E. Davies, Jr., D. Mc.D. Gregg, P. H. Sheridan, Wesley Merritt, A. T. T. Torbert, J. H. Wilson.

applause, however, came to the muchdeserving victor. Gen. Grant sent a
telegram of hearty appreciation and
congratulation, and ordered a salute
of 100 shotted guns to be fired into
Petersburg. President Lincoln wrote
Legislative Rusiness on Schooled Time. The House Will Pass the

"Executive Mansion, "Washington, Oct. 22, 1864. 'Mai.-Gen. Sheridan:

"With great pleasure I tender to you and your brave army the thanks of the Nation and my own personal admira-tion and gratitude for the month's op-erations in the Shenandoah Valley, and especially for the splendid work of Oct. 19, 1864.

"Your obedient servant,
"Abraham Lincoln." A little later the President promoted

CHAPTER XLVII.

The End of Early.

This was practically the end of Early.

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The was the overwhelming finish of a host which only three months before had beaten insolently at the doors of the National Capital, and had thrown the country into the slough of despond over the seeming invincibility of the rebellion. August and September had

York.

to get them settled down to the drudgery of preparing the big supply bills.

Not so this year. Within two or three days after the beginning of the session two or three committees have the big budgets in hand. Their Chairmen are seeking the Speaker's eye to "present a privileged report," which privileged report is on the appropriation bill in question. And when the report and bill have "gone over one day" to permit of the printing of both, so that all mit of the printing of both, so that all and others of insurgent activities ap-Representatives can see what is going part to be more aggressively hostile to on, the orators can expand their lungs the White House than when Congress for general debate.

something exhibitanting to the Wash-ington throng in seeing the machinery inating an insurgent and thus leading once in motion. It quickens the pulse, and gives an impetus to activities at the Federal Capital. This year there will be a good quota of work before the Christmas holidays, where ordinarily the lawmakers do little but loaf around the Capitol during that period.

The House Program. Now it looks as the the House would seen Early's army on the banks of the Potonac, thundering forth a menace to Maryland and Pennsylvania, the terror of the loyal people of the North, and the hope of the Copperheads and the month, or ere those shoes were early which they had captured from the Union trains, saw the beating and dismembering of that army and its retreat ard down the Valley, once of humiliation to the Union forces, but now of dejection and despair to their enemies.

The broken Confederate organizations made no halt until they reached New Tages and the Potonac, thundering forth a menace to pleted his plans for a renewal of the pleted his plans for a renewal of the battle before Sheridan came on the battle before Sheridan came on the battle before Sheridan had not arrived at all, Wright would have inflicted upon Early as decisive a defeat as Sheridan did. Then, there are the pro-Sheridan within 130 days, Philip H. Sheridan is appointed a Major-General in the United States Army."

How Grant Announced the Good News.

In Gen. Horace Porter's book, "Campaigning with Grant," he tells the story of the whimsical way in which the commanding General announced Sheridan's great victory:

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How Grant Announced the Good News.

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"At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct."

The truth probably lies between these in his tent, writing letters. Several islaive executive and judicial bill. enact two and perhaps three appro-

islative, executive and judicial bill, which carries the salaries for the large force of officials and employes in Washington, advanced to a similar point. The pension bill, which carries appropriations for the pensions to the erans of several wars, can be rounded out in no time, and may be "put thru" before the House celebrates Christmas The House already looks as tho i might have been in continuous sessior since last June. The old wheel horses of legislation are straining in the traces. Efforts are under way to per-

Several

The loafers of legislative circles are all at the Senate end at this particular But the Senate can hardly help itself. Under the terms of the Constitution the Senate cannot strike a lick at appropriation bills till the House has first acted. Consequently the House must do a stunt or two before the Senate has a chance to get its appropriations machinery into motion

made all to pull straight ahead.

There are many minor bills upon the Senate calendar, and the Senate committees in the meantime are grinding no means entirely idling its time away before the holidays. This is to be a great session for minor bills. It is easier to get them thru the Senate than it is thru the House, but the modification of the House rules in recent months has facilitated the procedure somewhat at that end of the Capitol. So it is that the authors and benefi-

claries of the little bills are very ac tive, the most active people, perhaps, around the Capitol. They will operate most vigorously at the Senate end during the early part of the session and at the House end during the late part of the session. For the House naturally gets thru with appropriation bills and the voting of one billion dollars more

quickly than does the Senate. There are troublemakers at every ession of Congress. Presumably they will be busy as bees this Winter. The town already throbs with talk about what these troublemakers intend to do, but Washington has learned to discount this advance gossip about the trouble program. The things that are billed to startle the country often fall flat and the big troubles often come at a mo ment's warning. Some Senator or some Representative throws a modest fire brand into the forum and the confla gration spreads. It may be a political firebrand or a parliamentary firebrand or some other kind of incendiary mis-

There is always an occasional fire brand, and the prospect of one whizzing and sizzling thru the air keeps Washington in more or less of a state of expectancy when Congress has once assembled and the reporters have re-corded that "the gavels of the presid-ing officers have fallen."

Rehabilitating the Party.

Washington seems disposed not to take any serious interest in the message. At best this interest will be see ondary. For right on the heels of the completion of the message comes the most serious tack the President has most serious tack the President has

Congress now has the center of the stage at Washington. The Senate and the House "are off" for the goal of this. The President knows their atti-

Legislative Business on Schedule Time—The House Will Pass the

Appropriation Bills Promptly—The President's Task of Rehabil-

itating His Party-Difficulties in the Way-Roosevelt and New

ators and Representatives to co-oper ate as far as the regular wing is con Strange to relate, after recent years cerned. It should not be said that they of dillydallying, the House is starting look to him with much confidence. They off with snap and vim. The committeemen usually straggle along to their places at the long mahogany tables. It and if he can do aught to guide the takes days, sometimes a week or two, party to a more satisfactory status the standard.

adjourned. They believe the Presiden for general debate.

With all the dejection and discouragements under which the Republicans resume their legislative duties there is the party captive to the insurgent fac

A Grave Political Plight.

The President's political plight is therefore grave. It may not be as grave as was Grover Cleveland's in 1894, when the Democratic Party was divided into two hostile factions and the Republi-cans captured the House of Represen-tatives and forthwith obtained so firm a grip upon the machinery of legisla-tion that it took 16 years to dislodge them. But his plight is worse than was President Harrison's. While assurances of confidence in the President come in some degree from the country, they do not extend, however, to the politician class that must bear the brunt of the battling if the party is maintained in

Furthermore, many of the old leaders and standard bearers, upon whom most Presidents must rely to further legislation and also to build up his cause with the people, are retiring, and

ize in his home State of Ohio. Demo-crats are in full control of the Govern-Demoment at Columbus. It is doubtful whether the Ohio men upon whom the President has relied can help him materially. Indiana has gone to the bow-wows, but the landslide swept aside the Republicans who were most ob-

banks as the party chieftain in that State henceforth, and that his indorsement of applicants for Federal office, including Postmasters, will be honored for the remainder of the Administration. In any event they believe Mr. Fairbanks is to be consulted.

If this comes about, the President will have allied himself with still another of the candidates of 1908, who fought his nomination to the very last ditch. Philander C. Knox, who was one of the most persistent candidates against him, was made Secretary of

probably be most welcome in the next campaign, not only in New York, but through the country. There has been an outward reconciliation between the President and Vice President Sherman, who is a great power in New York politics. Most of the Republicans elected to the next House train with the Vice President's faction. The President's aversion to Col. Roosevelt crops out in many little things, but it is no stronger than the aversion of the New York regulars, who claim that he turned his back upon them after giving assurances of approval and support.

Washington is waiting to see whether the President can face this compil-

The Congressional Santa Claus.

## NAVAL AFFAIRS.

An Unusually Important Report yard. by the Secretary of the Navy. Abandonment of Small Navy Yards—Reorganization of the Personnel—Airships Wanted.

Probably no other Cabinet officer's report will be scanned more closely in and out of Washington than that of Secretary Meyer, covering operations of the Navy. It has much about naval efficiency, both for the fleets at sea and for the extensive and costly administrative and manufacturing plants on shore. There are numerous recommendations, many of which will provoke discussion.

proportion to the service performed of about \$1,500,000. "There has been an increase in the sea-keeping ability of the fleet amounting to 15 per cent. The average cruising speed of the fleet has increased about 26 per cent." Engineering competitions are estimated to have decreased the fuel cost for vessels about \$2,000,000.

There is much about \$2,000,000.

have no disposition to come to his aid.

He must deal in large measure with new men. The State organizations are more or less demoralized by factionalism and recent defeats. In a National way the President has to deal with those conditions.

There are evidences that the President will take up the situation State by State as the Winter progresses. He must attempt to readjust and reorganizations are more or less demoralized by factional thorize the abandonment of naval stations at New Orleans, Pensacola, San Juan, Port Royal, New London, Sack-ett's Harbor, Culebra and Cavite. They have cost \$11,672,675 for maintenance during the past five years, and "very little useful work has been performed at any of them." Two new battleships, on e collier, one gunboat, one river gunone collier, one gunboat, one river gun-boat, two sea-going tugs, two subma-rines and one submarine tender comprise the Secretary's recommendations for the construction program.

laws, so that officers may reach flag year below the appropriations made at rank at an earlier age. Under the last session of Congress. "The estinoxious to the President. He is there-fore in a better position to take up present system a great majority of offi-cers retire with the rank of Rear-Adfore in a better position to take up negotiations affecting Indiana.

Former Vice President Fairbanks will be in Washington this week, and during his visit will be a guest at the White House. Indiana politicians think this augurs the recognition of Mr. Fairbanks as the party chieftain in that State henceforth and that he he had a plea for legislation to facilitate progrades of the Navy is made the basis of a plea for legislation to facilitate pro-cent experiment on the scout cruiser motions in certain cases.

Birmingham "comonstrated the condi-

Inspector. Something is said in the report of the Department's decision to on the Atlantic Coast and one on the Pacific Coast, where most of the marines on shore should be stationed.

State. Senator Crane, of Massachustets, who was the manager of the allied opposition, has been one of the President's most trusted advisers.

President's most trusted advisers. The New York Situation.

The President has a most delicate situation politically in New York Nominally at least Col. Roosevelt now controls the Empire State organization. His trols the Empire State organization. His a more even amount of repair work at star seems to be waning, but he still Navy Yards." The Aid for material, has a following whose support will Capt. Fletcher, is credited with having probably be most welcome in the next been "of most assistance and value in

Consideration April 18 last, and by June 10 last the usual criticisms had been referred to the technical Bureaus and disposed of, diverging opinions had been reconciled and the final corrected plans had received the Secretary's approval.

The Secretary believes it advisable of the politics and policies of legislation. Ordinarily these are pretty well disposed of actually in session. They entail a deal of conversation with men of the Secretary is actually in session as the present one promises to be. Thus far, however, the President has done practically nothing toward canvassing Congressional sentiment.

Consideration April 18 last, and by June 10 last the usual criticisms had been reconciled and the final corrected plans had received the Secretary's approval.

The Secretary believes it advisable it is increase the scope of usefulness of the Aids' by allowing them to sign "by direction of the Secretary" detail orders for which general orders have already been authorized. He says this will not give them any "separate executive authorized of conversation with men of the Search and House, even for such a routine session as the present one promises to be. Thus far, however, the President has done practically nothing toward canvassing Congressional sentiment.

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The Secretary believes it advisable it advisable it advisable it advisable it advisable in the scape of usefulness of the best from far-away Oregon, is one of the busiest men these days under the dome of the Capitol. This Massacturally in session, at the present one promises to the details of each transaction for session as the present one promises to the details of each transaction for special production of the Secretary in the proposes of the Aids of each transaction for special production of the Secretary in the far the form the secretary detail orders have already been signally as stringing live wire has done practically nothing toward canvassing Congressional sentiment. Secretary recommends that their positions "be established by appropriate legislative department will swing into the consideration of appropriation bills this week, and the general debate would be a permanent one." He would thereon, which is often the vehicle for have four-year details without confirmation about political ation by the Senate.

stantly employed. He has decided to place the Civil Engineer's Department directly under the Commandant, and longer under the Captain of the

The Atlantic Fleet.

The reorganization of the Atlantic fleet contemplates sending the battle-ships to visit the home yards in rotation. Each yard will thus have one battleship usually under repair. Ships are now placed under competition while at sea to see which can be most eco-nomical in the use of supplies. It has resulted in a reduction in supplies used of about 20 per cent, and is expected to effect a saving during the year "in proportion to the service performed" of about \$1,500,000. "There has been an

Airships Wanted.

The Secretary points out that there or the construction program. has been a reduction of \$5,000,000 in

He urges changes in the personnel the estimates for the Department this the last session of Congress. The esti-mates forwarded to him covering public works at the Navy Yards amounted to \$28,621,530. The amount he ap-

motions in certain cases.

Congress is asked to limit the term of Commandant of Marines to four platforms on shipboard for this purof Commandant of Marines to 1041 pose, and showed that they could be years and to authorize details from the line to the position of Adjutant and line to the position of Adjutant and line with the other features of the ship. report of the Department's decision to Landing on or near a ship on return-have two principal marine posts, one ing with information after a scouting

cific Ocean again till after the Panama Canal has been completed. No stisfac-The Secretary writes in high praise of the Aids whom he brought to the of the Aids whom he brought to the sending coal from the Atlantic Coast sending coal fro

lass are given as follows: Portsmouth \$428.595; Boston, \$916.35; New York, \$428.595; Boston, \$916.35; New York, \$1,958.452; Philadelphia, \$708.093; Washington, \$728.695; Norfolk, \$1,006,-598; Mare Island, \$1,051,424, and Pu-

## "POPULAR GOVERNMENT."

The Slogan That Senator Bourne is Sounding From the Atlantic to the Pacific---Popular Election

thereon, which is often the vehicle for conveying information about political plans and programs, will probably be of a desultory character.

During the holidays and in the early part of the New Year the President expects to have many conferences. They will bring him to the crucial test of his Administration,

Administration,



TAKING POSSESSION FOR HEADQUARTERS.

of the war, and has taken a place in literature greater than that occupied by much larger engagements. Gen Early planned the battle, and executed the first part of it with the highest possible skill. Probably it is see to say that in plan and execution it was superior to any other battle delivered by any other Confederate General during the war. Certainly it was on a much higher grade than anything that Stonewall Jackson did, despite his high reputation. The sending of Gordon, with this three divisions, around the learn of the with possible with the higher grade than anything that with his three divisions, around the learn of the with the higher grade than anything attack delivered at the break of day and simultaneously upon More substantial rewards than public break of day and simultaneously upon More substantial rewards than public and the crushing attack delivered at the break of day and simultaneously upon more substantial rewards than public and the crushing attack delivered at the break of day and simultaneously upon mand principles and taking to the field the first part of it with the highest possible skill. Probably it is see to say that in plan and executed the first part of it with the highest possible skill. Probably it is see to say that in plan and executed the first part of it with the highest possible skill. Probably it is see to the country to boundless hope in the first part of the manufacture of my casualties or the losses of the enemy. Wagon-trains, and since he assumed office. The most of the number of my casualties or the losses of the enemy. Wagon-trains, and since he assumed office. The most portage for the sensume of the number of my casualties or the losses of the enemy. Wagon-trains, and since he assumed office. The most portage for a training to the country to boundless hope in the firs

The General began to read the dispatch in a very solemn tone. It was dated 10 p. m. the night before: 'I have the honor to report that my army at Cedar Creek was attacked this morning before laylight, and my left was turned and driven in confusion; in fact, most of the line was driven in confusion, with the loss of 20 pieces of artillery. I hastened from Winchester, where I was on my return from Washington, and joined the army between Middletown and Newton, having been driven back about four miles. Here the General looked up and shook his head solemnly, and said: That's pretty bad, isn't it?' A melancholy chorus replied: It's too bod, too bad. 'Now just wait till I read you the rest of it,' added the General, with a percentible twinkle to General, with a perceptible twinkle in his eye. He then went on, reading more rapidly: 'I here took the affair in hand and quickly united the troops, formed a compact line of battle just in time to repulse an attack of the enemy, which was handsomely done at about 1 p. m. At 3 p. m., after some changes of the cavalry from the left to the right flank, I attacked with

AFTER THE FIGHT AT CEDAR CREEK.